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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

WESTERN USSR REPUBLICS CITE POSTWAR PROGRESS,
SHOW INCREASE OVER 1940 LEVELS

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

With the beginning of the new year, several USSR republics have made reports on gains made under the postwar Five-Year Plan and the general increase in industry and agriculture over prewar, 1940 levels.

Belorussian SSR

The postwar years in the Belorussian republic were marked by a great increase in industrial output. In 1946, the increase in industrial production over 1945 was 55 percent, and each successive year exceeded the preceding one as follows: 1947, 46 percent over 1946; 1948, 44 percent over 1947; and 1949, 32 percent over 1948. In 1950, the volume of the industrial production in the republic will exceed the prewar level. In 1950, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 times more cement, textiles, and window glass will be produced than were produced in 1940.

The greatest postwar achievement was the construction of large-scale plants for tractors, automobiles, bicycles, and tools, as well as a number of other large-scale Union enterprises. Construction of large machine- and machine-tool building plants is changing the industrial makeup of the republic. The light, food, and local industries have also created new branches of industry, including canning, sugar, and woollen fabrics, not in existence before the war. The proportion of large-scale enterprises in these industries has grown considerably.

The second great achievement of the postwar period is the reconstruction of industry on a modern technical basis. High-pressure steam is being used in power engineering. Large-scale textile industry has been created on a new basis. Technology in local industry has been radically changed. Rolled metals, pressure castings, tools, and a wide assortment of agricultural equipment and

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other machines are the products of the new branches which have been created in the republic's local industry since the war. The machine-tool park in local industry enterprises far outclasses the prewar park in quality and is more than double in quantity. Industry subordinate to the republic exceeded the prewar level for labor productivity as early as 1949, while in local industry, labor productivity was 174 percent of 1940 and in the local fuel industry 114 percent.

Another important factor in the postwar development of the republic is the increase in the production of construction materials, particularly brick, and the radical improvement in the distribution of brick-producing centers over the prewar. The 1950 brick production will be almost double the 1940, while the construction of a number of large-scale brick plants in the oblasts, and construction of a considerable number of small brick plants in the rayons has helped to decentralize brick production, gradually obviating the necessity of long-distance brick haulage within the republic. The creation of an additional large-scale brick-producing base in Brick Plant No 10 removes the necessity of importing brick into Minsk.

Another important postwar development is the strengthening and structural improvement of the republic's fuel industry. The peat industry has become the dependable fuel supply base of the republic. In addition to a substantial increase in the volume of peat mining, there have been tremendous changes in mining methods, in particular, an increase in mechanized peat workings. The postwar years saw the beginning of the production of peat briquettes and wide-scale pilot-plant tests of the power and chemical uses of peat.

Industrial cooperatives have also made radical changes in their basic assets. New types of production by the cooperatives include rolled metal, yarn and textiles, glass, and rubber, and a number of chemical branches have helped to expand the utilization of local raw materials and therefore to provide a further expansion in the output of consumers' goods.

In 1940, the volume of gross production in the eastern oblasts of the Belorussian SSR was more than 23 times the 1913 production level, and production of electric power was over 100 times that of 1913. Electric power production for public use was 96 times the 1913 level, confectionery production 254 times, shoes 23 times, and metal products 30 times.

The eastern oblasts have also progressed, as the postwar development shows. In 1949, the volume of industrial production in these oblasts was more than 3 times the 1939 production (up to the reincorporation of the oblasts in the USSR), and was almost double the 1940 production. In 1949, production of electric power increased 700 percent over 1939. Such large-scale enterprises as the Grodno Textile Combine and Skidel' Sugar Plant (first in Belorussia) were created in the western oblasts. The Brest, Grodno, and Baranovichi electric power plants underwent considerable reconstruction and are operating at a greater capacity. The Molodechno Electric Power Plant was one of the new projects. The proportion of industrial production by the western oblasts in the total volume of production in the republic increased from 9 percent in 1939 to 24 percent in 1949. These oblasts have also developed culturally. There are now five higher and 32 secondary special training institutions with an enrollment of over 10,000.

In the first postwar years, Belorussian kolkhozes obtained more than 200,000 head of draft and productive livestock and a large number of tractors and agricultural machinery as assistance in repairing war damages. In 1949, kolkhozes in the eastern oblasts had attained the prewar level in the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and had exceeded the prewar yield of industrial and grain crops. All MTS were restored and 420,000 kolkhoz homes, 38,000 livestock sheds, and 31,000 other kolkhoz structures were rebuilt.

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The postwar educational development of the republic has also been significant. In 1950, enrollment in 10 secondary schools exceeds the enrollment planned by the Five-Year Plan. All higher educational institutions have been expanded and modernized, with a considerable increase over the prewar number of institutions. The number of beds in health institutions is 50 percent above prewar.(1)

Ukrainian SSR

In 1949, heavy industry in the Ukraine produced 11 times more than in 1943. Gross production by the machine-building industry increased 50 times over the prewar level. In the postwar period, the Donbass doubled coal mining production, and the current Five-Year Plan, and Ukrainian metallurgy has tripled the postwar indexes for utilization of machinery. In the west, in the Transcarpathian Oblast and Lemel Oblast alone, 2,500 large and medium-size enterprises were restored or newly built, and Lvov is becoming a city of widely expanding industry.

In the republic's agriculture in the postwar period, 1,220 MTS, in operation before the war, were restored and 20 new ones built, making it possible in 1949 to achieve 90 percent mechanization of crop cultivation in a number of districts. In the summer of 1949, there were 6,000 kolkhozes including 61 percent of 11 percent holdings. In Lemel Oblast, 93 percent of the peasant holdings were collectivized, 91 percent in Chernovtsy, 69 percent in Volyn', 65 percent in Lugansk, and 70 percent in Transcarpathian Oblast. The sown area in the republic in 1949 was 96 percent of that planned for 1950. The republic fulfilled the 1949 plan for grain delivery to the state 100.3 percent and delivered 42 percent more sugar beet to processing plants than in 1948. In 1949, the number of head of cattle increased 30 percent, pigs 100 percent, sheep and goats 47 percent, and horses 28 percent.

In the cultural field, primary education in the native language has been accomplished, and the whole, 8-year education is being accomplished in the rural areas, and 10-year in the cities. There is a total of 6,544,000 students in the republic's 121,700 schools. In the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan, 1,437 schools were built in the western oblasts alone.

A total of 335,000 persons are studying in the 157 higher educational institutions and 163 technical schools of the republic, almost 10 times more than in the prewar period. Nearly 15,000 scientific associates are employed in the Academy of Sciences, Academy of Architecture, and the 400 scientific research institutions of the Ukraine. In the 4 years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, more than 15 million square meters of housing were restored and built in the cities and city-type settlements, and more than 500,000 houses were restored in this same time in the rural areas.(2)

Lithuanian SSR

According to incomplete data, the Lithuanian SSR sustained a loss of more than 17 billion rubles as the result of wartime occupation. Industrial capacity was reduced to 30-35 percent of its prewar level, and actually, all enterprises were out of operation. Thirty-five thousand city structures were destroyed, 1,700 buildings of industrial importance, 56 electric power plants, 40,000 agricultural structures, nearly 80,000 units of agricultural equipment, and half of the livestock.

In the 4 postwar years, gross production by the republic's industry increased more than 700 percent over the 1945 level, and output in 1949 was 60 percent over the prewar output. The average monthly output of industrial production in 1946 was 150 percent of 1945, 215 percent in 1947, 294 percent in 1948, and in 1949, 377 percent of 1945. By the end of 1949, the republic's industry had reached the average quarterly and average monthly production levels planned for 1950.

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New branches of industry -- machine building, engine building, and others -- were started in the postwar period. At present, the republic has large-scale machine-building and metalworking plants. The "Zhal'giris" Machine-Tool Building Plant completely supplies the republic's need, while also shipping out machine tools to other republics. An electric motor plant has been built in Vil'nyus, and a new sanitary-engineering-machine molding plant has been built not far from Vil'nyus. Large-scale plants for production of electric meters, bicycles, etc., are now under construction.

In recent years, the capacity of electric power plants has increased almost 150 percent, and production of electric power 400 percent. The Academy of Sciences is working on a plan for utilization of the small rivers of the republic for electric power purposes.

In the postwar period, output of peat increased 250 percent over 1945, and considerably exceeded the prewar level. In 1949 alone, brick production increased 28 percent, lime 21 percent, window glass 200 percent, construction gypsum 170 percent, etc.

The lumber-milling and paper industry has come a long way. A plywood plant, match factory, and paper factories have been put into operation, a new match factory is being built, and a new furniture factory in Ionava is being completed. In 1949, furniture production increased 400 percent over 1945, matches 200 percent, lumber more than 200 percent, and paper 2,900 percent.

The average monthly output of light industry in comparison with 1945 was 244 percent in 1946, 284 percent in 1947, 592 percent in 1948, 750 percent in 1949. And in 1950, light industry will increase production 50 percent over 1949. Leather and shoe enterprises have been completely restored and new ones built. Production capacity is considerably above prewar. Output of shoes in the past 4 years increased almost 500 percent, output of hosiery 1,300 percent, woolen fabric 900 percent, knit goods 700 percent over 1945.

Production of confectionery, sugar, and soap increased 430 percent over 1945, beer 200 percent, butter 300 percent, and meat by more than 50 percent. The State Fish Industry in the republic in 1947 exceeded the 1945 level by 400 percent, and in 1948 was 700 percent of the 1945 level.

Despite the increase in agricultural production, industrial gross production in 1949 constituted nearly 50 percent of total gross production in the republic as compared with only 35 percent in 1945.

The increase in agricultural mechanization resulted in an increase of 200 percent in the volume of tractor work in 1949 over 1948. At the beginning of 1949, the republic had 365 kolkhozes which included only a small part of the peasant holdings, whereas now, there are more than 6,000 kolkhozes including a substantial majority of the republic's total peasant holdings. In a number of uyezds -- Yurbarkas, Shyauliyay, Radvilishkis, Ionishkis, Retavas, Kedaynyay, and others -- collectivization has for the most part been completed and the kolkhozes of these uyezds include more than 90 percent of the peasant holdings. More than 15,000 animal husbandry farms have been created, and half of the kolkhozes each already have four such farms. The 1949 plans for deliveries to the state of grain, potatoes, and flax seed were exceeded.

The republic now has 12 higher educational institutions, 42 technical schools, and more than 3,600 schools providing universal education. In 1940, 40,000 students were enrolled in secondary schools, whereas in 1949, the enrollment totaled 110,000 students. At present, the total enrollment in all schools is more than 400,000. The enrollment in higher educational institutions totals 10,000, almost 3 times the number in pre-Soviet Lithuania.

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An Academy of Sciences with 11 scientific research institutes has been created. There are now more than 3,000 club-type institutions in the republic, mainly in the rural areas, and nearly 400 libraries and 38 museums. In 4 years, the republic has published more than 24 million books. Forty-nine newspapers and seven periodicals with a total circulation of over 650,000 are being published now. The circulation of the newspaper Tiyesa alone is three times greater than all newspapers printed in pre-Soviet Lithuania.

The Lithuanian republic has received a tremendous amount of aid from the central government and the other Union republics. In the past 4 years, the republic obtained 3,500 metal-cutting machine tools, 2,500 woodworking machines, thousands of tractors and automobiles. The republic also imports every year a large volume of coal, petroleum products, cement, etc. In 1949, centralized capital investment in industry, transport, and housing increased almost 100 percent over 1946, and in agriculture 700 percent.

In the past 4 years, more than 400,000 square meters of housing in the cities were restored or newly built and more than 8,000 houses in rural areas. In these 4 years, the number of enterprises in the city of Vil'nyus increased 35 percent. In 1949, output by the city's industry increased more than 500 percent over 1945, and Vil'nyus industry completed its Five-Year Plan for production output in 3 years 11 months. The number of hospital beds in the republic is now 74 percent over the prewar level. The labor force in the republic has doubled since 1945 and exceeds the 1940 level by 50 percent.(3)

Estonian SSR

Postwar industrial progress in the Estonian SSR is evidenced by the fact that in 1947, the 1946 gross-production output was exceeded by 38 percent, by 89 percent in 1948, and by 132 percent in 1949. Along with the rise of such industries as the electric-locomotive building, drilling-machine building, conveyor building, and shale gas, and the increase in the mining of shale, the postwar years showed a particularly great increase in the output of consumers' goods. In 1949, output by local industry enterprises increased 180 percent over the 1946 output, including 470 percent for rubber footwear, 250 percent for artificial silk, over 140 percent for knit underwear, 100 percent for cotton fabric, 50 percent for woolen fabric, 130 percent for linen, and 70 percent for leather shoes. Metalworking plants of the Ministry of Local Industry Estonian SSR have started production of new types of agricultural machines, including plows, grubbing machines, cultivators, and others.

In the 4 postwar years, 110 fishing kolkhozes were organized out of separate fishing enterprises. In 1949, the fish catch was 150 percent over that of 1946. In the postwar years, two new canneries were built in Tallin, and one in Kuressaare, a canning shop in the Pyarnu Fish Combine, two smoked fish plants and two smoke shops. The large fish-salting shops in Pyarnu, Narva, and Virtsu began operations and more than 20 fish-receiving centers were opened. New equipment has been received in the past 4 years. In 1946, there were only 33 large stationary nets, whereas in 1949 there were 103. The fishing fleet has more than doubled. In 1949, each fisherman caught three times as many fish as in 1946. In 1949, the Estonian fish industry processed 140 percent more fish than in 1946, output of salted sprats increased more than 200 percent, and smoked fish 170 percent over 1946. In 1950, the industry will obtain new fish-processing enterprises, including canneries, a plant for processing fish meal, a large refrigerated warehouse, and several receiving centers.

In 1949, gross production by the Estonian food industry increased more than 50 percent over 1946, including 40 percent for meat, 100 percent for sausage, 500 percent for canned meat, 160 percent for confectionery, 40 percent for macaroni, 530 percent for margarine, 150 percent for cigarettes, and 260 percent for soap. Reconstruction of the "Akhto" Tobacco Factory, the Yykhvi

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Starch plant and others was fully completed. Many new enterprises, including the Kokhtla-Yarve Bread Combine, a bakery in Tallin, and others were built in the past 4 years. Also among the fully reconstructed enterprises is the "Karamel'" Confectionery Factory, a Tallin bakery, the "Odor" Perfume and Soap Plant, and others. Capacity of the baking industry increased 20 percent, dairy industry 60 percent, and macaroni industry 30 percent over 1946. In the next few years, construction of a large confectionery factory in Tallin will be completed, new bakeries and meat and dairy combines will be started in the uyezd centers.

In 1946, timber hauling was 2.9 percent mechanized and the actual logging was done only by hand. In the past 4 years, the logging camps have obtained 12 portable generators and more than 60 machine saws. Five high-frequency electric saws are in the process of production. Heavy-duty log-skidding tractors have come from the Kirov Plant in Leningrad. Automotive cranes have been installed in loading areas. Several logging sectors are already mechanized, such as the Layksaare Logging Camp in Pyarnu in which all logging processes are mechanized.

Gross production in construction materials increased almost 190 percent over 1946, including almost 100 percent for glass, over 100 percent for lime, and over 100 percent for brick. New technology has made it possible for the industry to start production of new building materials, including drainage pipe for reclamation work, Bergmann tubing, new types of glass, and others.(4)

During the postwar years, more than 72 million square meters of housing have been built in the cities of the Estonian SSR, and 2,300,000 houses were built and restored in rural areas. In the current school year, there are nearly 1,200 primary and secondary schools in operation in the republic with an enrollment of 150,000 students, 30,000 more than in 1940. Universal compulsory 7-year schooling was introduced in the postwar period. In 1949, the number of scientific research institutions increased 50 percent over 1940 and the number of scientific workers almost doubled.(5)

SOURCES

1. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 32, 12 Feb 50
2. Pravda Ukrainy, No 50, 28 Feb 50
3. Sovetskaya Litva, No 48, 25 Feb 50
4. Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 42, 17 Feb 50
5. Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 49, 25 Feb 50

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